

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

JUNE 19, 1888.

To the REPUBLICAN CONVENTION of the UNITED STATES in accordance with usage and precedent to the instructions of the national republican convention of 1884, a national convention of delegates representing the republican party will be held at the city of Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1888, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President to be supported at the next national election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be there presented.

Republican electors in the several states, and voters without regard to political affiliation, difference of action who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff for the defense and development of the republic, and the elevation of home labor; who would reduce the national taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury in harmony with this principle; who are opposed to the attempt now more openly avowed than ever before to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the under-paid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor a system of naval and coast defense which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self-respect; who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country; who condemn and resent the continued and unjust exclusion of rapidly growing territories, which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of states; who are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot and a fair count, the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad, a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly secure the dignity of the nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all the states, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket.

Each state will be entitled to four delegates at large, and for each representative at large two delegates, and each congressional district one delegate and the District of Columbia to two delegates.

The delegates-at-large shall be chosen by popular vote, and shall be called in not less than twenty days' published notice and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of congress is made in said districts. The territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of delegates in congress is made. The delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention constituted of members elected in the primary district assemblies held under the call and direction of the republican central committee of said district. An alternate delegate for each district in the national convention to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

All notices of contests must be filed with the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the order of filing of such notices and statements with the national committee.

D. F. JONES, Chairman.
SAMUEL FENNELL, Secretary.
Washington, Dec. 9, 1887.

WOOL VERSUS COTTON.

Mr. Cleveland has taken a stand against wool, but let cotton alone. He wants the wool industry of the United States left to the mercy of foreign competition, but he wants cotton protected. He makes a plea for "cheap" woolen goods, but says nothing about cheap cotton goods. Woolens are no dearer in this country in proportion to their value than are cottons, and why does he discriminate? Why isn't an important industry of the north just as worthy of protection as an equally important industry of the south? Why allow European woolen goods to flood our markets, and place a protection about cotton goods? None of Mr. Cleveland's friends have assumed the task of showing wherein he is consistent in this position.

The Mobile Register, the leading democratic journal of Albany, comes to the defense of wool in this fashion: "The duty on manufactured cotton goods of the less generally worn throughout the United States north and south, is 35 per cent. ad valorem. It is a fact that the duty is added to the price of the home-manufactured article, then the people are taxed 35 per cent. on every yard of cotton goods. It happens, however, that such is not a fact. The price of cotton goods in this country is but very little higher than it is abroad; and while we pay a little more for the higher grades of cotton goods we keep up the price of cotton, and we build up home factories to add to its consumption, and we are keeping at home here at the south millions of dollars which would otherwise go to foreign markets. We see no difference in principle between the case of woolen goods and that of cotton goods. Now while we would like to see woolen goods cheaper, we would not like to see cotton goods cheaper, because cheap cotton goods means cheap sales of cotton."

And it is equally true that what Mr. Cleveland means by cheap woolen goods means cheap wool so cheap that its raising would be an unprofitable industry. The Register suggests that the free trader in wool might make capital in a district where but little if any wool is grown; but the free trader in cotton goods would find it rough sailing in any southern district.

The same paper very wisely says that all interests in this country are and ought to be mutually dependent, and instead of devising schemes to open our doors to foreign goods which may destroy our own factories and leave us at the mercy of foreign traders, we should endeavor to protect and expand our internal commerce.

It then concludes, showing that the message would do harm in the south: "So far as the south is concerned, we deplore the introduction of the free trade argument into our politics. On that question the whites will divide in the future as they divided in the past, and the fear is that white unity, built up in the face of such dangers and distress as the world never before witnessed, will go to pieces and leave society in chaos. Grasping at shadows, we are risking the substance of social peace and pure government."

A SHARP THRUST.

Congressman Reed, of Maine, is a leader in the house. He is the best debater in that body. He can skin his democratic opponents alive, so to speak, whenever occasion requires, and he always drives the democrats in a corner and holds them there. The other day, on the floor of the house he charged the democrats with non-action, with delaying business, and with partisan wrangling. He said: "Many changes are proposed in the rules of the house. We have adopted none, and yet it is proposed here to adjourn until after the holidays and commence where it has been the custom heretofore to begin at the opening of the session."

Then came the thrust that drove the democratic mad, and yet so far sealed their lips that they could not make answer to it:

If the other side of the house find it somewhat difficult to raise their voices alongside the recent message which has been sent them, we can all well understand it, and we can all give them the assurance of our respectful sympathy. It was a summons from, I hope to some of the democracy, a very great war, and it requires that they should traverse a very great distance before they can get alongside of their pioneer brother at the other end of the avenue. If time is wanted for that purpose I hope the gentleman from Missouri will frankly say so. If there is a proposition if gentlemen on the other side of the house have grave doubts how they shall comply with the suggestions of the message; if after they have made up their minds in the interest of moderation and reform, with the frankness which always characterizes him, will tell us if that is the reason underlying his resolution."

Handell smiled at the thrust Reed gave the democratic free traders, and a feeble attempt on the part of two or three to defend the democratic side of the house only made the matter worse.

There is a discussion going on in Milwaukee between the Sentinel and the Evening Wisconsin, both excellent republican newspapers, in regard to Mr. Blaine's strength. The Sentinel is opposed to Blaine's re-nomination. The Wisconsin is for him. Such questions as these are propounded to the Sentinel (we quote from the Wisconsin): A correspondent of the Sentinel asks that paper some leading questions in regard to Mr. Blaine's strength as a candidate. For example, he asks if Mr. Blaine did not receive 3,000 more votes in Wisconsin in 1884 than the republican congressman received put together. The Sentinel is compelled to answer both these questions in the affirmative, or not answer them at all.

Next, the Sentinel is asked if Mr. Blaine did not receive 300,000 more votes than all the republican congressmen in the United States put together? No answer. Another question is, "Did not Blaine make a better fight and a closer run in New York in 1884 with the magnates against him than any republican has made since with the 'mugs' to help?" This question of Mr. Blaine's strength is not one that can be discussed with much profit. He is building up a personal party, or one largely of that character. This may be said, that no man can now count his strength, and that he will lose more republican votes and get more democratic votes, than any other republican candidate for the presidency. The point is, should the republicans depend upon the democratic vote for success?

A chain bonded lumber raft, 500 feet long, eighty feet wide and thirty-eight feet high, was lost Sunday by the steamer Miranda while being towed to New York. It is believed that the raft has floated into the track of ocean steamers, any one of which would be shattered by a collision with its huge bulk, and excitement prevails in nautical circles lest a disaster should result. Secretary Whitney has ordered a naval vessel out of the New York navy yard to go on a cruise after the raft. The Dolphin, which the democratic secretary condemned because John Rose built her, will be sent after the raft, and will probably not find it. The raft is valued at \$32,000.

An association has recently been formed at Springfield, Massachusetts, to secure improvements in the postal service. The Indianapolis Journal appropriately suggests that it should without delay name Postmaster General Vilas to become a member. Never mind that. After next year there will be a new postmaster general and some good old-fashioned republican enterprise will be put in the department of the government.

Gabe Back is reported to have said not long ago that he will not be a candidate for governor at the hands of the democrats in the next convention. This is not much of a sacrifice. The democratic candidate for governor next year will stand no more of a chance to be elected than the republican candidate for the presidency will of carrying Mississippi.

When there is a life office at stake, Mr. Lamar is doing his level best to whitewash his war record. He wants the senate to believe that he is quite loyal since the war. But he doesn't explain why he ordered the flag on the interior department at half mast when Jake Thompson died.

There will be enough republican clubs used in the next campaign to knock the democratic party into the next century.

The most beautiful woman in New York takes Vinegar Bitters to clear her complexion.

ROCHESTER'S CALAMITY.

Terrific Explosion of Naphtha in the City's Sewers.

FOUR PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

A Score Daily Hurt—Three Large Mills and Other Property Destroyed—Streets Torn Up—Scenes of Excitement.

EXPLOSIONS NAPHTHA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in front of the Polo mill, on Mill street, at the foot of Factory street. The explosion was felt for a long distance. Only a few seconds after the first explosion another followed, and another, and another, in rapid succession. Instantly flames burst from the Polo mill, and the rear walls fell in. It was only a few minutes before the Washington mill, adjoining the burning structure, was also on fire, and thence the flames communicated to other buildings east of the Polo mill. The Polo mill and the Washington mill were seriously injured. Another escaped by jumping into the river. It is believed that four persons are killed. These are Frederick Wilson, Edward A. Webster, Abram Rogers and John Lee. The injured will number at least twenty. Most of them are bruised and cut.

The cause of the explosion was that the sewer in the vicinity was filled with naphtha. Yesterday 14,000 gallons of naphtha were pumped from the vacuum oil works through the pipe lying in the bed of the old canal. It was intended for the Montreal Gas Company, but one or more leaks in the line allowed the naphtha to escape into the adjoining sewers. When the sewers became saturated with the gas it escaped into the mill and exploded there or elsewhere, and the fire made its way through the main in the middle of the street by throwing out the man-hole covers and tearing up the roadway. The vicinity of the fire and on Mill and State streets as far as Market street, three-fourths of a mile, people were running in every direction, and the frequent explosions terrified them the more. The explosion continued all night, and the streets for the first half-hour that the people were deterred from getting anywhere near the fire.

At 11:30 the fire was got under control. The explosion caused about 6,000 feet more danger is apprehended from them. The explosion covered a wide extent of territory, tearing up the pavement in places on many streets. Windows were shattered in many buildings in the vicinity, and the shock was felt over a large area. The tunnel through which the burning naphtha flowed for several hours is the largest sewer in the city and is the outlet for the sewers on the west side. How badly damaged this is cannot be estimated.

The aggregate damage is hard to estimate. The following individual losses are known: Vacation mill and contents, \$50,000; insurance, \$37,500; Jefferson mill and contents, \$60,000; insurance, \$35,000; Clinton mill and contents, \$75,000; insurance, \$40,000. Besides these there is undoubted great damage to the sewers. The streets in many places are torn up and there are many smaller losses to buildings.

ATKINSON ON BI-METALISM.

Foreign Countries Not at Present Disposed to Consider the Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Congress received a communication yesterday from the President containing the report of Edmund A. Atkinson, who was designated under acts of Congress to visit the financial circles of Europe to ascertain the feasibility of establishing a bimetallic standard of money. Mr. Atkinson's report is of great length and his conclusions are that there is no present disposition upon the part of European governments to accept the bimetallic standard. He says that the European governments would not seriously consider a proposition for an international agreement upon the comparative value of gold and silver or any movement in the direction of international bimetalism. He thinks that it would be unwise for the United States to again take the initiative in this matter, as such action is considered and is likely to tend to retard the object aimed at.

Failure in the Lumber Trade. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 22.—E. L. Packard, one of the largest wholesale dealers in pine lumber in this section, has contested judgment for over \$10,000. Packard said his action was caused by the failure of Western creditors. He is confident the assets will fully cover the liabilities. He has extensive lumber-yards at Muskegon, Mich., where he claims to carry an average of \$50,000 worth of stock. His business, he says, amounts to \$1,500,000 a year, and slow collections play something of a part in the present crisis, there being a total of \$45,000 tied up at three different points.

Silver Mining in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—Silver mining has been added to the list of industries in Indiana. The Duck Shoals Silver Mining Company are at work smelting ore at the mines on the White river, ten miles north-east of Jasper, the terminus of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis after-railroad. The company are confident they have a silver mine that will pay large dividends. The vein of ore is two feet in thickness. The ore shows by assay a fraction over \$20 in silver and \$4 in gold per ton.

Texas Anxious for Immigration.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 22.—A state meeting to further immigration to Texas is in session here with delegates present from every representative district in the state. The object of the convention is to compile a list of persons who are desirous of immigration and capital into Texas. Ex-Senator Maney was elected permanent chairman. The railways show a willingness to bring people into the state at cheap rates, if the people will put up the money to advertise their state.

A Marvelous feat.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—In a match game of three-ball billiards Wednesday evening Harvey McIlwain made a run of 2,437, beating the world's record at this style of play. The best run ever made in a match herebefore was 1,348, made by Vignaux in Paris in two nights' play, and Sisson once made 1,105 in a single night.

The Sale of Standing Timber.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—The Chipmunk Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., recently purchased from the Calver Lumber Company, of this city, 20,000,000 feet of standing pine lumber located on the upper Chippewa. The consideration was \$75,000.

The Great Eastern Sold for Old Iron.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Great Eastern has been sold to a metal firm for \$80,500. The vessel will be broken up as old metal.

How Intelligent Women Decide.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a cure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weakness which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz.: A course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This unflinching speedily cures for periodical pains, miscarriages, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

THE LOST RAFT.

The Government to Send a Naval Vessel in Search of It—History of the Great Lumber Raft.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is learned here that Secretary Whitney, who is now in New York, has instructed Commodore Ghazal, in command of the New York Navy-yard, to send a naval vessel on a cruise after the enormous raft from Nova Scotia now adrift in the path of European vessels, to warn them of the presence and if possible to tow it to a place of safety. This action is taken in compliance with a request of the Maritime Exchange. It is expected that the United States steamer Dolphin will be sent on this mission.

The great raft was launched at Two Rivers, Nova Scotia, on the 10th of November, and then remained at anchor in the bay awaiting the blizzard. It contains 50,000 stiles of spruce and pine timber, from 10 to 25 feet in length, and a great quantity of birch, birch, and maple timber, making a total of 1,000,000 feet. The diameter of the stiles runs from 12 inches to 18 at the ends and from 10 inches to 12 at the points. It cost the owner, Mr. James P. Leary, of New York, when launched and ready to tow, between \$20,000 and \$25,000, and the contract price for towing it to its destination on New York Creek, Long Island, opposite New York, is \$150,000. The cost of the raft is given as 50 cents per foot in length, 60 cents in width, and 10 cents in depth, the weight being 3,000 tons. This is nearly ten times as long as white, and about twice as wide as deep.

One such raft was undertaken near Two Rivers two years ago and completed in the summer of 1884, but it proved a failure from the breaking of the ways after the mass had moved about 300 feet toward the water. Instead of abandoning the attempt, the raft was taken apart and rebuilt, with the results we have already recorded.

The object of bringing timber to New York is to supply the city with fuel and to supply the lumber here, since vessels sailing to Nova Scotia can not bring any stiles exceeding sixty-five feet. Those of greater length come from Quebec and Ohio by rail, which is expensive, as it takes three or four days to carry them.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Dr. Secretary Manning Becomes Green-sick, and the End is Evidently Close at Hand.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—An unfavorable change in Mr. Manning's condition is manifest. He is now unconscious and slowly sinking, but may live till morning. Physicians who are acquainted with Mr. Manning's case now give the doctor's fingers for the best. They say that he has long suffered from contracted kidney and enlarged urinary heart. The diagnosis thus outlined.

DEATH ON THE OCEAN.

A Pacific Coast Steamer Burned—Twelve Lives Lost—The ship was on her way from San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The freight steamer San Vincente, plying between this city and Santa Cruz, was burned Tuesday night off Pigeon point, south of the Golden Gate. Her crew consisted of nineteen officers and men. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Queen of the Pacific rescued Captain Charles Lewis and the second mate just as they were about to jump overboard to reach the tars. The first mate and four sailors were found drifting in a small boat, and another sailor was discovered clinging to the bottom of an upturned boat. These were taken on board the Queen of the Pacific. Several of them had suffered severely from exposure, and one of the sailors died in a few hours. No trace could be found of the other eleven men, and it is supposed they were all lost. Captain Lewis said that when the fire was discovered the men became panic-stricken, and most of them jumped into one of the boats. Before it could be lowered the tackle which held it burst away and the boat fell, throwing the men into the water. The San Vincente was a small steamer owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and was valued at \$10,000. There was no insurance. The loss on cargo is light.

A Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) will introduce in the House a Bankruptcy bill which has the approval of the American Bar Association. It provides that any man with debts of more than \$500 may take advantage of the law; gives bankruptcy cases precedence in the courts over all others except criminal cases, and is said to be generally acceptable both to the debtor and the creditor classes.

Burial of the Late S. P. Rounds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The remains of the late S. P. Rounds arrived here from Omaha yesterday morning. At 1 o'clock p. m. services were held at the residence of George B. Rand, No. 49 South May street, after which the body was borne to Rose Hill Cemetery, where it was interred with Masonic honors.

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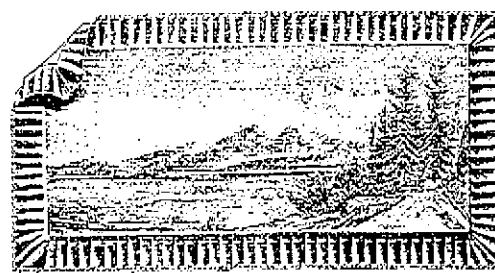
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Is very beautiful this season and we claim it to be
THE MOST POWERFUL HEATER & MOST ECONOMICAL STOVE MADE
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Diseases of the Rectum

Life is meeting with success in all diseases that are curable. Some patients neglect to have treatment until it is too late. His treatment is almost painless, and does not prevent his patients from doing ordinary work. Patients improve from the first treatment.

The doctor may be consulted at the Myers House, on Bee, 24, 26th and 30th. All who are troubled with any form of Piles, etc., should call upon him.

ORANGE ALEX. COOK, ATT'Y AT LAW
Wagon wh. Sept. 12, 1898

In the interest of suffering humanity, I am prompted to say that after having been afflicted with an aggravated form of Piles for more than thirty years, being advised there-
 based

ner is unhesitatingly to do likewise, and thereby receive full and permanent cure.

I was troubled with Piles for about twenty-five years. Under Dr. Vance's treatment I have entirely recovered. While under treatment I was not prevented from work a single day. I can recommend Dr. Vance and his system of treatment for Piles to all who have suffered.

HORACE V. WRIGHT

FOOTNOTES: Mr. September 25, 1895.

to trustworthy medical persons, I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Vance, of Madison. And my advice to all suffering in like manner is to do likewise.

A CURE.

BOOK, LOOK, LOOK!



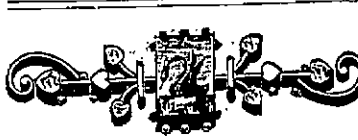


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